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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, early rain. Temp. 45-56 (1-2). Tomorrow similar. High 58, low 41. LONDON: Fine. Temp. 45-59 (1-4). Tomorrow little change. High 55, low 38. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-52 (1-11). Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (1-11).

Austria	10.50	Switzerland	1.00
Belgium	10.50	Denmark	1.00
France	10.50	Germany	1.00
Italy	10.50	Japan	1.00
Lebanon	10.50	Norway	1.00
Luxembourg	10.50	Portugal	1.00
Netherlands	10.50	Spain	1.00
Nigeria	10.50	Sweden	1.00
Norway	10.50	Switzerland	1.00
Portugal	10.50	Turkey	1.00
Spain	10.50	U.S. Military	1.00
Sweden	10.50	Yugoslavia	1.00
Switzerland	10.50		
Turkey	10.50		
U.S. Military	10.50		
Yugoslavia	10.50		

House Bars Rejecting SST Funds

Conferees Given No Instructions

By Robert Sines
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House kept the supersonic transport program alive today by refusing to accept a Senate decision to end fiscal funding of the project.
In a 213-to-174 roll call vote, the House rejected an amendment introduced by Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-N.Y., that would have instructed conferees to accept the Senate deletion of \$290 million for a SST from a \$2.8 billion Department of Transportation money bill. This would have left the way open for possible compromise on the funding for the 1,800 mph liner.
However, the refusal of the House to instruct its conferees does not necessarily reflect support for the project. The House has a long tradition of sending its conferees to their compromise talks with the Senate uninstructed.
The floor manager of the House bill, Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Ill., emphasized that the House does not mean that the SST program could be easily salvaged. He said that outright overturning of the Senate decision was highly unlikely and that any one at all for the SST would mount to just that.
The question before the conferees is not a matter of how much money should be spent on the SST, but rather, whether or not any money should be spent at all. Rep. Boland predicted a very difficult conference.
Today's vote came just six days after the Senate had decisively rejected that funds for the SST program be cut off. The 53-to-111 margin vote represented a solid bipartisan mandate and Senate conferees are expected to be bound by that decision.
The House originally passed the transportation money bill including a SST amendment last spring. The SST amendment at the time was accepted by only 11 votes and its opponents hoped that this margin could be reversed. However, a combination of lobbying by the administration, by the industry and by House conferees got the SST funds into a conference.
Senate SST opponents, meanwhile, reportedly were digging in for another floor battle should House-Senate conferees recommend compromise between no money and the full \$290 million sought by the administration.



LABOR PROTEST—Members of British unions demonstrating in London against labor legislation reform.

Opinion Keeping U.S. in Paris

Hanoi Interest in Negotiations 'Absolutely Zero,' Rogers Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that North Vietnam's interest in a negotiated peace was "absolutely zero." The fear of U.S. public reaction was the main thing keeping the United States at the Paris bargaining table, he said.
Mr. Rogers told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the United States had "sent out appeals through diplomatic channels to every nation in the world," but had been unsuccessful in persuading the North Vietnamese to bargain in earnest.
"No, absolutely zero," he told the committee in answering his own question as to whether Hanoi was interested in negotiations.
Sen. John D. Pastore, D-R.I., asked why the United States did not simply break off negotiations. Mr. Rogers said the reason was

that the administration "would be severely criticized" by certain people in the United States.
"The American people are already disgusted and frustrated," Sen. Pastore told him. Mr. Rogers responded that "we always have some hope" that the North Vietnamese will begin negotiating seriously.
In contrast to the North Vietnamese, Mr. Rogers said, "I notice a real flexibility" on the part of the Saigon government toward negotiations. He said he had been very much impressed with South Vietnam's attitude and its decision to embrace the Nixon administration's peace plan.
Mr. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird appeared before the committee to urge swift approval of the administration's \$1 billion supplemental aid request that includes \$255 million for Cambodia. They said 70 percent of the Cambodia aid was earmarked for ammunition and the rest for small arms, trucks and other equipment that the Cambodians could maintain and use themselves without U.S. advisers.

Laird on Mideast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Laird told the committee the United States could not stand idly by while the Kremlin continued to upset the balance in the Middle East by pouring arms into the area.
He urged the committee to approve quickly the administration request for military aid to Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, as well as to Asian countries.

British in Firm Stand On Strikes

Political Protest Adds to Turmoil

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The Conservative government took a firm line today against growing strike turmoil.
A one-day political strike was carried out by left-wing union elements to protest the government's legislation for reform of labor-management relations. It added to the chaos from a continuing slowdown by electrical workers.
None of the country's ten national newspapers appeared today because of the political strike. Marching strikers had a brief clash with police outside Parliament. Many docks were closed, and a few auto plants were hit.
But otherwise the left-wing protest seemed to have flopped. The Trades Union Congress, which strongly opposed it, said 95 percent of union members had stayed at work.

Serious Effects

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over. This afternoon, the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, responding to a question in the House of Commons, was critical of both sets of strikers. Of the workers at electric generating plants he said:

"The country is now realizing that the action being taken today is not only causing inconvenience but grave hardship to individuals, and disruption to industry, and it is liable to cause danger to health not only in hospitals but also in homes."

The signs are that Mr. Heath and his government are going to draw the line in the electricity slowdown against grossly inflationary wage claims. Britain, where productivity is scarcely increasing, has recently seen wage settlements of 12 to 15 percent. The electrical workers, who earn an average of \$57.50 a week now, are seeking raises of between 25 and 30 percent. They have been offered 10 percent by the nationalized British electrical industry—a figure that economists consider inflationary.

Provocation Charged
Harold Wilson, the leader of the opposition, charged the Conservative government today with provoking the electricity slowdown, in effect, in the hope of making it the occasion for a dramatic stand. He said the government had not sent in its conciliators as it usually does.
But Minister for Trade and Industry John Davies said that the electrical industry had an agreed negotiating procedure ending in compulsory arbitration—but that the union had declined to invoke arbitration.
The dispute could be settled "forthwith," Mr. Davies said, if the industry offered highly inflationary wage increases. But that, he said, would only hurt the country.
Since the government appears determined to keep a stiffening (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Britain, in Concession, Accepts 5-Year EEC Transition Period



MARKET EXCHANGE—Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's negotiator with the Common Market, conferring with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in Brussels yesterday.

But It Wants More Time On Financing

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Britain told the European Economic Community today that, if accepted for admission, it would accept a five-year transition period for tailoring its industry and agriculture to the market's standards.
Britain's chief negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, told the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers that his government would accept a five-year period of transition for tailoring industry and agriculture to EEC measurements.
Britain would adapt within the same period, he said, to the EEC rules on tax harmonization and capital movements. But he pointed out that Britain would require at least eight years before making full payments to the EEC budget.

EEC Staff Calls 72-Hour Strike

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The Common Market's 4,000 civil servants are to begin a 72-hour strike tomorrow following the breakdown of talks on their demands for higher wages and better working conditions.
Informed sources said that in negotiations between civil service leaders and representatives of the EEC Council of Ministers, the civil servants were offered 3 percent wage increases. They had asked for 10 percent.
"The strike will go on for the rest of this week and we will review the position after that," one civil servant said.

Springer Attacks Treaty

Brandt Faces Battle in Bonn On Ratification of Polish Pact

By Dan Morgan and John M. Goshko
WARSAW, Dec. 8 (WP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt returned home from Poland today after signing a treaty with the Warsaw government that established a new bridgehead for his Eastern policy.
At a press conference and in a joint communiqué, Mr. Brandt and Polish Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz declared in general terms that the Polish-West German treaty formed a basis for normalizing relations after a quarter-century of political estrangement.
In the flush of good feeling that surrounded the end of this historic and emotional visit, the one remaining uncertainty was the timing of ratification by the West German parliament.
It was clear from statements made in West Germany yesterday and today by opposition politicians that the fight for final approval of the treaty was by no means finished. In Bonn, the Christian Democratic party's economic expert, Gerhard Stötenberg, described the treaty as a surrender of one-third of Germany.

Basque Trial Judge Refuses Testimony on Torture Charge

By Richard Eder
BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Today was the Feast of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, patroness of Spain's infancy. At sunrise, the streets of this dark-walled Castilian town, dusted with snow, resounded to drum-and-bugle flourishes from the big barracks downtown.
Shortly after 9 a.m., in the same barracks, the court-martial of 16 Basques accused of terrorist activities resumed, after a one-day recess following complaints of illness by the court's judge advocate, Capt. Antonio Troncoso.
When the proceedings opened, each defendant's lawyer made a point of congratulating Capt. Troncoso on his quick recovery. The captain, a salow, balding, black-haired man who wears dark glasses, who sits beside the tribunal's president, and is regarded by the defense as the moving spirit behind the court-martial, bowed his head and smiled sourly.
The lawyers' congratulations were edged. They suspect that Capt. Troncoso's indisposition was used to reconsider the relative leniency with which the trial was conducted Sunday. This had allowed the accused to give some searing descriptions of the interrogation methods that produced their confessions, as well as detailed statements of their opinions about Spain and the Basque revolution they are working for.

Fifth Day of Trial
This morning, the fifth day of the trial, the proceedings changed drastically. Col. Manuel Ordovas, the cavalryman who sits as president of the five-member panel, kept things under strict control. He refused to allow any account of police mistreatment beyond the statement that it had occurred. He cut off the accused when they tried to testify about their arrests, imprisonments and interrogation. He refused to allow the lawyers to question them about their beliefs, upbringings and what had led them to work in the guerrilla organization ETA (Euzkadi at Askatasuna—Basque Nation and Freedom), which advocates violence to bring about a socialist Basque state.
The first of the accused to be brought up from the well at the front of the court in which the 16 prisoners sit was Jose Dorronsoro. A muscular, intense man with a thin face and prominent cheekbones, Mr. Dorronsoro, a former seminary student, answered the prosecutor's questions with loud and contemptuous "No's."
He is accused of helping plot the killing of Meliton Manzanas, police chief of Guipuzcoa, and death sentences are asked for him and five others allegedly involved. His lawyer, Pedro Ruiz Balardi, asked if he had been mistreated.
Was Mistreated
Mr. Dorronsoro said that he had been, and that he had never been brought before an investigating judge, as is required. President Ordovas allowed this but he cut off the repeated attempts by Mr. Ruiz to get him to elaborate.
A second lawyer, Gregorio Pece Barrio, tried to ask Mr. Dorronsoro why he thought he was being judged by court-martial, whereas he had been tried by a regular court. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Attack by Springer

Axel Springer, West Germany's most powerful publisher and a foe of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy, contributed a rare signed editorial to his flagship newspaper, Die Welt, condemning the treaty. Mr. Springer said that "by further injustice" and that the treaty would inflame "the deep scar within the German people."
Mr. Brandt said that the "road is still long." But he quickly added: "Things will be easier now."
West German political observers say that the key to ratification will be the results of the negotiations for a four-power settlement of the Berlin question.

Russia Hails Treaty

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—An authoritative Soviet commentary today hailed the new West German-Polish treaty as another page in the annals of the struggle for peace in Europe.
Yuri Kornilov, commentator of the official news agency Tass, compared the accord with that signed between Bonn and Moscow here last August.

Man Who Tried to Rob Bank Unconvincingly Is Acquitted

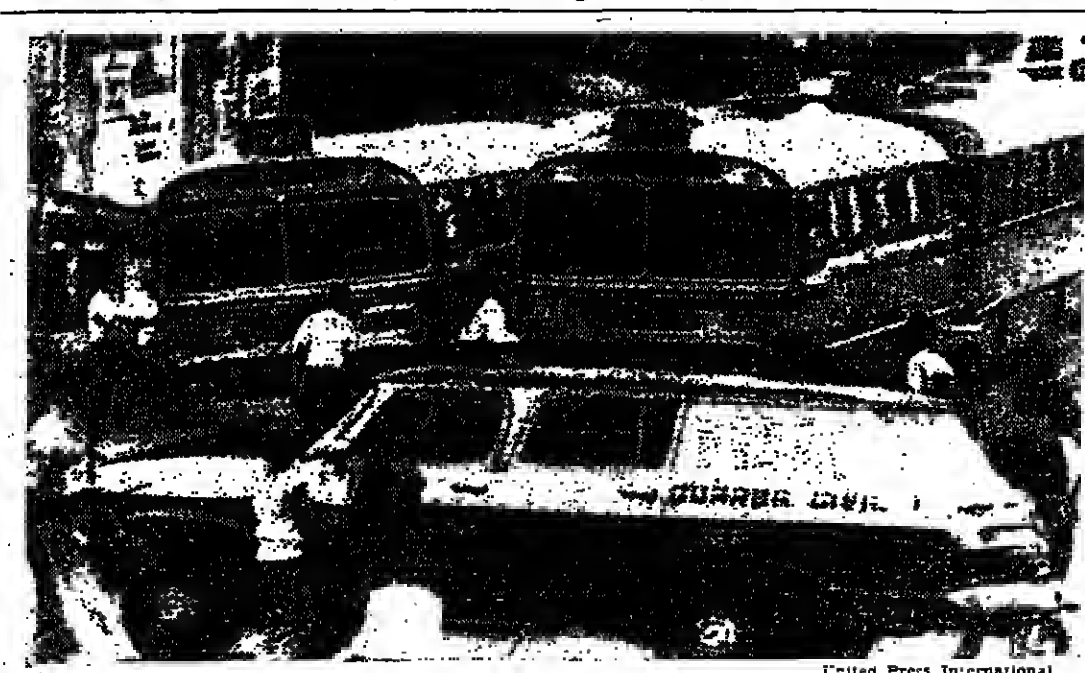
NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI).—A man who admitted he tried to rob a Brooklyn bank was acquitted of attempted holdup charges yesterday because he did not frighten his intended victim.
Federal Judge Jack B. Weinstein, in a decision in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, said that intimidation is "a crucial element" the government did not prove in its case against Robert Brown Jr., 25.
The testimony of Catherine C. Murphy, the bank teller from whom Brown demanded money, "indicates a singular lack of fear or intimidation on her part," the judge said.
Mr. Brown walked into the bank, a branch of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., on June 11 and passed a note to Mrs. Murphy that said, "Give me all your money."
She looked up at Mr. Brown and said, "You have got to be kidding."
"No," he answered.
"Look what I've got," Mrs. Murphy then said, ignoring Mr. Brown and showing the note to a teller at an adjacent position. She also tripped an alarm to the Police Department and called for a bank guard.
The guard walked over and retrieved the note and called for an assistant manager. Mr. Brown stood at the teller's counter for a time, the judge noted in his decision, then walked to the center of the room.
An automatic camera caught his picture there, leaning on a table, observing the scene with detached amusement, Judge Weinstein said.
The guard and assistant manager watched as Mr. Brown finally walked out of the bank and took up a position leaning on a parking meter outside. The police arrived at the bank and ran right past Mr. Brown. He called to one of them and said he was the man they wanted.
"The policeman thanked him for his help and arrested and put handcuffs on him," Judge Weinstein said.
Mr. Brown, the father of two children, said he had lost his job as a supervisor in a Wall Street brokerage firm a short time before the robbery. He was realizing then for the first time, he testified, what it was like "not to have money."

Guerrillas Hit Jordan Convoy As Military Cleans Up Jerash

By Eric Pace
SUWEILEH, Jordan, Dec. 8 (NYT).—In the fourth straight day of fighting, Jordanian troops and guerrillas clashed near this town today, while army cleanup operations continued in Jerash.
Guerrillas at the nearby Buqaa degea camp exchanged fire for more than an hour with troops dug among the olive trees in the surrounding hills.
The shooting at Buqaa began when the army moved a column of tanks along the road from here to Jerash, the key commando stronghold it seized yesterday. Jerash lies eight miles north of Amman and Jerash is 20 miles further on.
The capture of Jerash and the shooting today were part of the army's gradual campaign to subdue the power of the guerrillas.

Nixon Confers With Hussein. Asks New Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon called for a resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks today, when he conferred with Jordan's King Hussein in the Middle East.
The President's appeal was dismissed by the White House spokesman, who also indicated that King Hussein had received a sympathetic hearing for requests for more military and economic aid.
King Hussein, who presented the Arab case against Israel in the allied peace talks, was reported to have urged Mr. Nixon to stand firm against Israel's search for military and diplomatic support as a condition for returning to the conference table.
Diplomatic sources said the Jordanian monarch ended his 55-minute meeting with the President with assurances that the United States would carefully study the possibility of providing him with military aid in addition to the \$30 million earmarked for his country in legislation now before Congress.



STREET CHECK—A police car blocks a street in a Rio de Janeiro suburb while policemen check the buses in the search for the kidnapped ambassador of Switzerland.

Brazil Hunts for Kidnapped Swiss Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Military security officers studied alleged ransom notes today while police intensified their efforts to locate the Swiss ambassador to Brazil, kidnapped yesterday as he was being driven to work.
An estimated force of 3,000 policemen were mobilized in this city in the hunt for Giovanni Enrico Bucher, a 37-year-old career diplomat.
Army sources said the kidnappers' note identified them as commando units from the outlawed National Liberation Alliance.
Mr. Bucher's bodyguard, a policeman assigned to him by the Brazilian government, was wounded in the spine during the abduction. Officials said today that Helio Carvalho Araujo 44, the policeman, was in critical condition and would probably be paralyzed for life.

Break With 'Old School'

State Dept. Reveals Reforms To Modernize U.S. Diplomacy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretaries of state and their top aides, failing to stimulate "new ideas," have abandoned foreign policy leadership to Pentagon, intelligence and White House officials, a State Department self-reform study charged today.

In the last quarter century, the highly self-critical report said, "individual secretaries and officers of the department and the Foreign Service have played vital, creative roles at different times. . . ."

"With the exception of an active

period at the end of the forties, the department and the Foreign Service have languished as creative organs, busily and even happily chewing on the end of daily routine, while other departments, Defense, CIA, the White House staff, made more important innovative contributions to foreign policy."

The department, in releasing the monumental study today, admits that the U.S. diplomatic corps has grown stuffy and needs new life.

'Intellectual Atrophy'

In the last two decades, the report said, the State Department has suffered from "hardening of the creative arteries" and "intellectual atrophy."

"Our study indicates that the roots of the top leadership of the department lie in fostering a climate for creativity in the whole being poor," the report said.

The plan, praised by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, urges faster promotions for younger Foreign Service officers and encourages them to argue policy matters "with their superiors."

Acknowledging shortcomings in State Department performance in carrying out presidential directives that it take charge of U.S. government functions abroad, the diplomat-reformers described a department grown too cautious, stagnant and parochial.

"The traditional rule of reflection and detachment cultivated by diplomats trained in the old school," they said, "must be reinforced by a more dynamic and aggressive style if the department is to play the role which the President expects of it."

In all, there are 500 changes drawn up by about 250 professional diplomats under Deputy Secretary William B. Macomber.

No single proposal in the 600-page of 13 thick force studies is drastic. But if adopted in complete form, the changes would amount to the most sweeping reorganization since World War II.

Ideas Circulated

Some of the proposals are already being put into effect. Others are circulating through the department for recommendations on how they might best be implemented.

All are bound in a document entitled "Diplomacy for the Seventies." Among the proposals:

- A system to identify U.S. foreign policy goals and set priorities in applying funds and manpower.
- Semi-automatic promotion of Foreign Service career officers through their middle grades to promote creative thinking in the diplomatic corps.

Under the present system a career diplomat is graded for promotion by his immediate boss. This procedure, the reformers noted, "can act as a powerful deterrent" against the diplomat's voicing opinions opposing those of his superior.

- Also to spur fresh ideas, a challenge or "devil's advocate" proceeding to be applied against proposals offered to State Department leaders.

- Creation of a new category of "foreign affairs specialists" to take over civil service and Foreign Service staff specialist jobs requiring special knowledge not expected of regular career diplomats.

- Special emphasis on executive potential in promoting diplomats from middle to senior grades.

- Trimming down the number of positions occupied by senior officers, giving greater responsibilities to younger diplomats.

Women's Lib Eyes Global Strike in 1971

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A leader of the U.S. Women's Liberation movement has called for a strike of women around the world for equal rights with men.

Betty Friedan said: "We women of the world must unite, and in about a year we will have a world women's strike." She added that she hopes the planning conference can be held in Europe.

Kate Millet, author of "Sexual Politics," proposed the formation of WOW—the World Organization for Women.

They spoke at a reception for women UN delegates attended by about 200 women—and some men.

N.Y. Court Stays Calif. Extradition Of Angela Davis

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A stay of extradition was granted to philosopher professor Angela Davis today by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Judge Arthur Markewich granted the stay pending the submission of appeal papers Thursday to the Appellate Division.

Miss Davis was arraigned in October in Criminal Court here on a California fugitive warrant charging her with murder and kidnapping in connection with the San Rafael courthouse shootout in which a judge and three other persons were killed.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed the extradition warrant for Miss Davis's return on Nov. 17. Her lawyers subsequently appealed.

Lunokhod Said Functioning Again

BOCHUM, West Germany, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Bochum observatory reported it received the first signals from the unmanned Soviet moon vehicle Lunokhod-1 after it "awoke" today following 14 days of lunar night.

Director Heinz Kaminski said the observatory registered the signals flashed eastward from 2101 GMT to 2107 GMT. Mr. Kaminski described the reception as excellent.

Lunokhod-1 had explored the lunar surface for eight days after landing aboard Luna-17 Nov. 17. The solar battery-powered craft ceased functioning Nov. 24 when the lunar night began.

GE Will Enter All Phases Of Entertainment Business

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The General Electric Co., the world's largest manufacturer of electrical and electronics equipment, announced plans today to enter all phases of the entertainment production business.

The company created a new subsidiary to be called Tomorrow Productions, Inc., and named Thomas W. Moore as president. Mr. Moore is a former president of the American Broadcasting Co. television network.

General Electric initially will engage in closed-circuit distribution of sports and other attractions to theaters and cable TV systems, acquire firms which can produce programs for television networks or syndicated shows for individual stations, invest in feature-length motion pictures and later explore financial opportunities in the legitimate stage.

Donald D. Seaff, GE vice-president in charge of consumer products, said at a news conference here that the huge corporation hopes its new subsidiary will match "the growth potential of the parent company's other venture businesses."

He characterized GE objectives in show business as "quite high" but regarded them as "quite realistic."

Tried to Buy ABC, CBS

In recent years GE has made discreet inquiries about purchasing either the American Broadcasting Co. or the Columbia Broadcasting System but abandoned exploratory talks upon realization that such transactions or even years of hearings before the Federal Communications Commission.

While GE owns three profitable TV stations in Schenectady, N.Y., Denver and Nashville, the company has been primarily identified with the manufacture of large industrial electrical equipment and

home appliances. In expanding from the so-called "hardware" aspect of the electronic age into the "software," the common synonym for program content, GE is making basic policy change cases to have extensive repercussions.

Mr. Moore, who will open Manhattan headquarters for Tomorrow Productions, Inc., on Jan. 4, said the whole trend in various forms of TV entertainment is toward a broader diversity of program sources.

Assembling a Staff

Mr. Moore's first task will be to assemble a sizable staff. But he made clear that expansion will be carefully designed to capitalize on the interlocking nature of today's many forms of entertainment.

A broad approach, he said, will give the GE subsidiary the advantage of catering to the existing networks and stations while also leaving the door open to providing entertainment or industrial films to cable TV systems and the variety of proposed video cassette devices which will enable users to rent or buy films or tapes to play through their television sets.

"We are vitally interested in films of quality and sound box-office potential," Mr. Moore said. For independent TV stations, he noted, the subsidiary may engage in syndication while not ruling out weekly series of shows or specials for network use.

Mr. Moore said he views the legitimate stage as a nationwide institution and not merely as a Broadway business. At this time, he said, he was not prepared to state how Tomorrow Productions, Inc., may proceed in this field. Film theaters, he added, might be interested in a mixed fare of new motion pictures plus closed-circuit TV pickup of the "Indianapolis 500" automobile race and championship prize fights.



ALL THE WAY HOME—This little piggy cried because he wanted to stay home. Born and bred an Englishman, he saw no reason to leave his Berkshire Pig Improvement Farm, but the men around him did. Although he tried to run away, this little piggy—with 751 others shipped to Canada—was caught and went to market.

Nixon Bids Congress Stall Rail Strike

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress last night to block a nationwide railroad strike for 45 days, but a rail union leader said early today he will order a strike to begin at 12:01 EST in defiance of any action by Congress, the White House or federal courts.

The President's plan, aimed at averting a "crippling stoppage" in the pre-Christmas season, was announced after leaders of four unions refused to voluntarily extend the strike date, the White House said.

As an all-night bargaining session conducted by the Labor Department continued, President C. J. Dennis of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks told a newsmen that he would defy any no-strike order.

"The law says we can strike at 12:01 a.m. Dec. 10. We intend to do that," said Mr. Dennis. "The chances are, regardless of what I did, that members of our union will strike."

He warned his union members—200,000 of the total 500,000 workers involved—that union officials could face jail sentences and the union could be heavily fined if there is a strike.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said a rail strike would be "devastating to the economy of the country" but that it appears to be "a little late" for quick legislation in view of the impending strike deadline.

"I hope the President will call these people into the White House and try to exert his power from (Secretary of Transportation) John Volpe told the House Commerce Committee today that a railroad strike would cause the Penn Central and the Central Railroad of New Jersey to fold, Reuters reported.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

In making the recommendation for a 45-day legislative extension of the no-strike period, Mr. Nixon expressed the "hope" that the dispute could be settled by labor and management during that time.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission. "The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines."

[The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress, Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.]

Majority Favor Muskie Over Kennedy in Poll

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—More than half of American voters favor Sen. Edmund Muskie over Sen. Edward Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, according to a Louis Harris opinion poll published yesterday.

Among a cross-section of the entire electorate, Sen. Muskie, who was vice-presidential candidate for the Democrats in 1968, holds a commanding lead of 54 percent to 36 percent over Sen. Kennedy.

But among Democratic voters alone the poll found, Sen. Muskie's lead narrows to a slimmer 49 to 45 percent.

The Harris poll came a week after a similar one showing Sen. Muskie running ahead of President Nixon for the first time in voter popularity for 1973—45 percent to 40 percent.

Reagan Supports Nixon

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 8 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan says that he intends to go to the 1972 Republican convention as a backer of President Nixon and not as a favorite-son presidential candidate as in 1968.

Senate Unit's Vote Regarded As Assuring Health Program

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Before the next presidential election, the Senate probably will enact some kind of national health insurance, financed by an increase in social-security taxes.

That was the significance of the 13-2 vote by which the Senate Finance Committee yesterday approved a plan that would insure almost all Americans under 65 against catastrophic medical costs.

The committee-approved legislation won't get through this Congress. But it's a preview of things to come in the new Congress that will convene in January.

The committee's plan would pay 80 percent of the annual cost of doctors' bills in excess of \$2,000 for each family, or household, and 80 percent of hospital bills after the first 60 days of hospitalization.

The payments would be made from a special trust fund, fueled by new social security taxes. The

extra job tax could range as high as \$54 a year on jobs paying \$9,000 or more. The employee and his employer would each pay half.

This would be in addition to present social security tax payments which now range as high as \$74.40 annually. The figure is scheduled to rise to \$405.50 on Jan. 1.

The plan is similar in concept to one which Nixon administration officials have been drafting for possible inclusion in a special message on health that the President plans to send to Congress early next year.

Even if Mr. Nixon decides not to embrace the idea in 1971, he almost certainly will do so early in the 1972 presidential election year.

But, anticipating that the President might call for such legislation early next year, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., seized the initiative and yesterday forced to a committee vote a hastily drafted plan of his own. Sen. Long, who supported this approach several years ago, did not want the President getting all the credit for the idea.

© Los Angeles Times

Michener Named By Nixon to USIA Advisory Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Nixon has named author James A. Michener and two others to serve on the Advisory Commission on Information.

Mr. Nixon also announced yesterday he was reappointing Frank Stanton, president of CBS, to head the five-member body.

Other nominees to the group, which oversees U.S. information, cultural and education activities abroad, are Hobart Lewis, president of Reader's Digest, and John Shambert, who heads an Illinois natural resources firm.

William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the conservative National Review, was appointed by the President in July, 1969. All members serve for three years.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

5 Shot in Clash In Ankara Among Students, Police

ISTANBUL, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Militant students today exchanged gunfire with police in Ankara and stormed American-owned buildings in Istanbul during a protest against foreign interests in Turkey.

Five persons were wounded by gunfire in Ankara, police said. One student was critically wounded.

Police said a group of leftist students armed with guns chased three plainclothes policemen from Ankara's School of Medicine and exchanged shots in a street battle. In Istanbul, about 100 students marched in protest around the Hilton Hotel and threw Molotov cocktails and stones from long distances away from the hotel.

Grenade in Gaza

GAZA, Israel Occupied Gaza Strip, Dec. 8 (AP).—Arab terrorists threw a grenade at a bus stop here early today, wounding seven Arabs awaiting transportation to take them to jobs in Israel. Two of the men were seriously wounded.

Mansfield Says Allies 'Took' U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., Senate majority leader, said today that "our NATO allies have again taken us for a ride."

Sen. Mansfield expressed "deep disappointment" at the outcome of the recent NATO meeting in Brussels. He again called for a reduction of U.S. military forces in Western Europe.

Sen. Mansfield spoke as the Senate began debate on a \$68.4 billion Defense Department appropriation bill.

Senate Approves NASA Funds For Manned Flight to Mars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The U.S. space program for manned flights to Mars survived a Senate attempt yesterday to cut funds for the development of a vital space station and shuttle.

By a 50-to-28 vote, the Senate pigeonholed an amendment which would have cut \$110 million from an appropriation bill for the development of the station and shuttle, both essential for manned flights to Mars.

Then it approved the bill by a vote of 74-to-1, with Sen. Stephen M. Young, D., Ohio, dissenting.

The allocation, for design and development of a re-usable shuttle to take men and equipment to a space station orbiting the earth, was included in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's \$3.27 billion budget for the 1971 fiscal year, just part of the \$17.7 billion appropriation bill covering several government agencies.

The measure is \$300 million less than the original—which President Nixon vetoed as too costly—but still \$241.3 million more than Mr. Nixon budgeted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the civilian space program, the Veterans Administration and a score of other federal agencies.

Reductions totaled \$150 million each for urban renewal and grants to rural communities for water and sewer facilities.

The House passed without opposition a bill to establish a uniform policy for rehousing persons displaced by federal projects such as highways.

Rep. Ed Edmondson, D., Okla., said that it was intended to assure that no person would be left without decent housing as a result of federal government action.

But the bill is weaker than a version passed by the Senate. The Senate bill makes rehousing an absolute requirement, while the House bill adds the phrase "to the extent that it can reasonably be

accomplished." Also, the Senate, unlike the House, would provide court review of federal actions.

Other bills passed:

- Enable House members to employ three additional clerks, so that a congressman with 500,000 constituents or more could have 18; for a smaller constituency, the ceiling would be 15.

- Increase the yearly allowance for a former president to \$60,000 and for a former president's widow to \$33,000, along with other changes in civil service retirement law.

- Require safety packaging of hazardous household substances.

- Extend the Securities Exchange Act's protection and disclosure requirements to insurance company stock and tender offers.

- Establish a National Advisory Committee on the Oceans and Atmosphere, comprised of 21 members appointed by the President, and creating a National Environmental Data System.

- Authorize \$1.14 billion for library service and construction for five years.

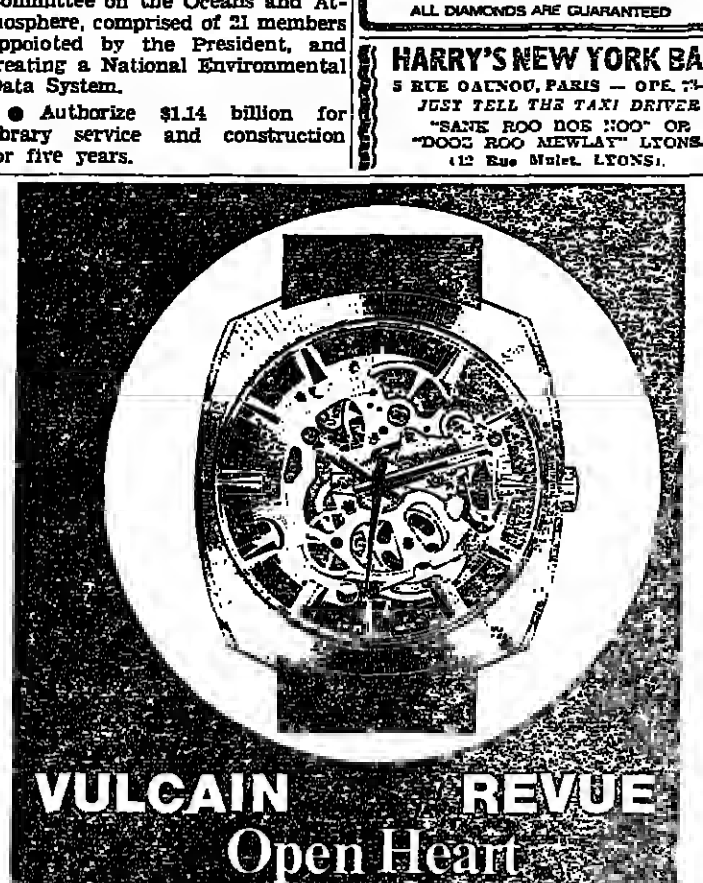
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Deflation by Persuasion

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board will not please a number of important interests by his analysis of the current anomaly of rising wages and costs in a time of decreasing employment. Union labor, as represented by Mr. George Meany, has attacked Mr. Burns' speech on the rather absurd ground that it represents a return to the 19th-century "trickle down" theory of prosperity. Others, including those Democrats who want an income policy enforced by wage and price controls, will find that Mr. Burns' proposals lack teeth.

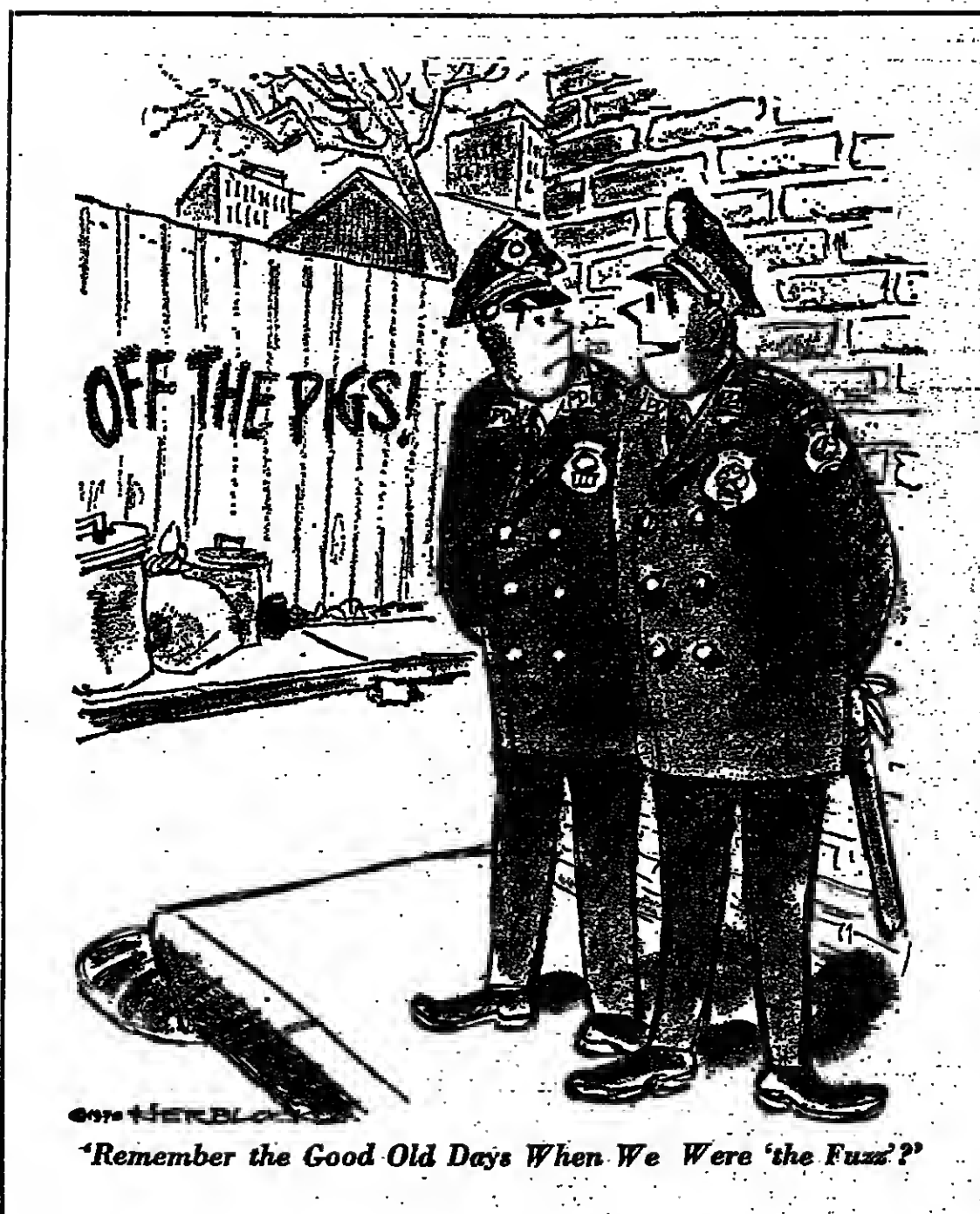
They do. But it is by no means clear that legal teeth in any income policy under present conditions will really bite. Mr. Nixon, for example, has asked for legislation extending the bargaining time on railway labor contracts, to prevent the threatened strike on the rail lines. The unions not only oppose the legislation, but some have asserted they will face any consequences imposed by such a law. And this is in an area which has long accepted legal prohibitions on the right to strike, and whose economic health hardly provides the kind of inducement to seek large wage increases that might inspire the workers of, say, the automobile industry.

Nor does the example of Canada, whose government has virtually given up trying to establish an income policy, or that of Great Britain, which is plagued by a rash of strikes because of the possibility of legislation limiting that economic weapon, provide much encouragement to those who hope to level off costs of production quickly.

In the United States, the successful mail strike, first of its kind among federal employees, and the large number of strikes that have either taken place or are imminent among local and state civil service employees, show that there is little willingness to obey, and little power to enforce, laws and customs against strikes. And while it may be argued that if price controls were put in effect, the incentive to seek higher wages would be less, this does not necessarily follow. Labor unions have become highly sophisticated in translating living costs in terms that seem to justify increases, and if that fails, there is always the argument that parity should be established with some other trade or industry.

In plain fact, it is far easier to enforce laws controlling corporations than those operating against unions. Jailing leaders and fining union treasuries do not necessarily work, if the rank-and-file is determined to strike anyhow, and old-fashioned strike-breaking is virtually impossible in today's complex technology. The powers of government and the pressures of public opinion may—only may—permit an enforceable income policy during a great war. The Vietnamese conflict is only an exacerbating factor today.

Persuasion, and the numerous ancillary suggestions made by Mr. Burns, may help to reduce inflationary pressures in the United States. The process could be long, and certainly is delicate and confusing. But it is not likely that any short cuts will be found at this point in the economic cycle.



Remember the Good Old Days When We Were the Fuzz?

Pompidou—III: Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The most significant development in French foreign policy since Georges Pompidou succeeded Charles de Gaulle at the helm is a genuine desire to bring Britain into the European Common Market and an absolute conviction that this will occur.

De Gaulle had twice vetoed the British application although, at the end of his presidency, there were indications he was gradually changing his mind. But Pompidou is now quite unequivocal and resolute on this issue. He acknowledges that opinion polls still indicate perhaps two-thirds of England's voters oppose the move but he believes this mood will change.

Apparently he feels the English are more governable than the French and will accept the proclaimed insistence of their political leaders that Britain must join "Europe." Moreover, he is said to believe British analysts still maximize the agricultural adjustment needed and minimize industrial benefits that will accrue.

This shift from doubts—if not active hostility—on British admission to all-out support represents an immensely important new factor in Western diplomacy. The French president himself believes such a Common Market enlargement will help wind up problems now existing between the United States and Europe.

No Nuclear Link

The positive policy on expanding the market is not in any way linked to Anglo-French nuclear-sharing, a subject often brooded during the past decade and at least once discussed by De Gaulle and former Prime Minister Mitterrand.

Theoretically, this idea is still considered possible by Paris and acceptable both for "Europe" and the North Atlantic Alliance, of which (as distinct from the NATO organization) France continues a member.

But it is thought here that London is not free to take part because of binding obligations to the United States in exchange for American atomic aid. Anyway France is not requesting any such move to share.

Indeed, the Pompidou administration is just as determined as the De Gaulle administration to build up the French nuclear force, although it does reckon that long-term future trends will be toward Anglo-French sharing within a "European" framework.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

Russia Advanced

The Russians are already well along with their own supersonic transport and, for symbolic reasons, Pompidou believes the West must catch up. To permit a collapse would be absurd. It is only hoped the United States, which is beset by supersonic flights, will not create technical difficulties on the financially crucial transatlantic run.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Norway) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The new view from the Elysee plainly hopes the Soviet-American arms race will be stabilized but it doesn't bet on it 100 percent. Therefore, in the interim, it believes that a stronger, economically and politically healthier Europe can be developed so that, whatever the superpowers agree or disagree on, this Europe can play a more determining role—and France in it.

The Icing on the Cake

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN.—A few weeks ago hardly anyone had ever heard of Karl Geldner, a master baker from Bavaria. Today he is a celebrity. His name, if not on everyone's lips, has been on the cover of West Germany's largest news magazine, and he is the subject of at least two court cases.

What propelled this obscure politician into such prominence? The answer is the bitter, behind-the-scenes and no-holds-barred struggle to unseat Chancellor Willy Brandt's year-old government, the first Socialist-led regime in the 20-year history of the federal republic.

Brandt took office with an imaginative plan to wipe clean the slate of the past and launch West Germany into a vigorous new era, both at home and abroad. But there was, from the start, a catch: He needed the tiny Free Democratic party to give himself a barely workable 50-50 majority in the 496-seat Bundestag, the federal parliament.

But for some of the 30 Free Democrats in the Bundestag, the switch from their traditional alliance with the Christian Democrats over to the Social Democrats was too much. Three have deserted to the opposition ranks, and Brandt's majority is now down to six.

This is where Geldner and the remaining Free Democrats in the Bundestag come into the picture. Only three more defections, and Brandt loses his parliamentary majority.

The temptation for the opposition has been great. Geldner and, reportedly, a dozen more FDP deputies have been subjected to intense, and by German standards highly unethical, campaigning by elements of the opposition.

He Plays Along

For reasons still not fully clear, Geldner played along. He accepted an advisory post offered him by a paper-bag manufacturer, Anton Beyer, worth more than \$100,000 over the next four years.

Beyer is an ex-FDP colleague who couldn't stomach the leftward trend in the party. He is a founding member of the National Liberal Action, formed by right-wing FDP politicians who broke with the party.

Geldner contends that the cash offer was tied to a promise by him to desert the FDP and join Franz-Josef Strauss' Christian Social Union, the Bavarian branch of the federal opposition. This is hotly disputed.

What cannot be denied is that Strauss unwittingly walked into a trap. He signed a statement welcoming Geldner into his party ranks and pledging to secure a parliamentary seat for him in the next federal election as well.

Strauss also admits that the contact work leading up to Geldner's

WASHINGTON.—The shapeless, free-flow style may be fine in rock music, modern painting and other current fashions, but the amorphous texture of radicalism these days suggests that revolutionary movements in the West, as well as in underdeveloped countries, are less significant than either the leaders or their opponents claim.

Most of these movements seem to lack the two ingredients essential to bring about change—solid organization and precise goals. As a result, they are not only self-defeating, but they tend to discredit genuine efforts to deal with the vast array of problems that challenge the world.

Advanced societies are being strangled by pollution, urban congestion and other consequences of industrial growth, while the so-called emerging nations are really submerging under the weight of poverty, ignorance and expanding populations.

It is sheer folly to imagine, therefore, that these critical problems can be resolved by groups like the Weathermen or assorted "liberation fronts" in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Equally illusory is the notion, generated in places as disparate as New Haven, Conn., and Peking, that salvation lies in creating a new human consciousness.

The confusion that characterized the Black Panthers' constitutional convention in Washington last month reveals, for example, the extent to which a movement that purports to be among the most militant in America is still pathetically incoherent and amateurish.

Platform Naive

There is also a striking naivete in the Panthers' platform, with its plaintive appeals for a socialist economy, homosexual freedom and an "international bill of rights" designed to guarantee "non-intervention and non-exploitation" by the United States "in the affairs of other people."

Moreover, the doctrinal struggles dividing the Panthers from the Black Muslims, the Pan-Africanists and other factions indicate that black activists have a long way to go toward unity, even though they all recognize the importance of the racial conflicts that face them.

The political apathy now prevailing in such formerly turbulent universities as Harvard, Columbia and Berkeley is a further sign that radicalism, at least in its present mold, has lost much of its attraction for students. A similar trend is visible abroad.

The young agitators who turned Paris upside down in 1968 have upheld as revolutionary models, are losing their zeal. Even Mao

Tse-tung's Red Guards have faded away, suppressed by a Chinese military bureaucracy that makes the Chinese National Guard look like a Boy Scout troop.

In many respects, as Richard Lowenthal has pointed out, present-day revolutionaries resemble the Utopians who burgeoned in early 19th-century Europe in a revolt against the beginnings of industrialization and its effects on human relations.

This was a romantic revolt, reflected in literary longings for a return to medieval order or in attempts to establish idealistic, back-to-nature communities that were not so different from those in California at the moment.

Marx Not Impressed

Marx rejected this romanticism, asserting that economic progress, rather than mere enthusiasm and will-power, would eventually lead to a new social structure. His concept, supposedly based on scientific analysis, was based on the revolution would come logically at a stage in history after certain well-defined conditions were fulfilled.

If Lenin distorted orthodox Marxism by seizing power before Russia was "objectively" ripe for revolution, he nevertheless subscribed to Marx's idea that a strong Communist party apparatus was necessary to serve as the vanguard of the working class. But Mao, despite his rhetorical allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, changed all that.

First, theorizing from his own experience, Mao stressed the value of violence. Secondly, operating in a poor land, he emphasized moral, rather than material, incentives. Finally, he charged his party in the belief that it was restraining the energy of the masses.

Hence he promoted the notion that a lone, without short-term aims, is sufficient to propel the revolution. This was plain in his Cultural Revolution, which was fueled by ambiguous exhortations rather than by plans to attain clear-cut objectives.

The same ambiguity shrouds Western radical movements, motivated as they are by swag and long-range dreams, rather than by the all-recognition of means and ends. Their line, like Mao's, is that a beautiful future will somehow arise out of the ruins of old institutions.

This focus on destruction could mean, of course, that young extremists can wreak havoc, as they are in fact doing in places, but it would be a mistake to assume that they can actually gain power.

Thus the real defense of democratic institutions may lie in their improvement rather than in exaggerated, unrealistic claims that the revolution is just around the corner.

The Dilemma of Vietnam's Refugees

The government of South Vietnam last year found a virtually foolproof way to reduce its war relief rolls. It simply stopped counting refugees. Thus, the General Accounting Office has just reported to the Senate judiciary subcommittee on refugees, the refugee tally fell from "a high of over 1.4 million in February to a low of 268,000 in December," Lewis Carroll—better, George Orwell—would have admired Saigon's prowess at preventing the problems of people from undermining the triumphs of bureaucracy. And they say South Vietnam is an "underdeveloped" country.

It is not the count of refugees, however, so much as their condition which fills out this latest study stirred by Senator Kennedy's subcommittee. (People made miserable by war who don't leave home—there are an estimated half-million of these—are not considered "refugees" in Vietnam, by the way.) "Social welfare is a relatively new responsibility for the GVN [Saigon government]," the General Accounting Office goes on. "Traditionally such services were provided to needy individuals by large, tightly knit groupings of several generations of relatives. The war, however, caused burdens which exceeded the capability of the family groups and required the GVN's assistance." That Saigon has fallen woefully short in refugee care—a social fact which cannot fail to have great political significance—is the substance of the accounting office's report.

In releasing it, Senator Kennedy makes his own outrage plain. His reaction, how-

ever, raises troubling questions. Refugee programs in South Vietnam are thoroughly "Vietnamized." As the GAO notes, "program improvements are dependent on GVN actions and the emphasis they give to U.S. advisers' suggestions." This presents a real dilemma for those Americans who feel a responsibility to help the civilians whose lives have been deranged by an American-directed war. To work through a Vietnamese bureaucracy which has other values and other political considerations in mind is to court the frustration elaborated by the GAO. Yet for Americans to take over welfare, while they are retreating from the war, is neither to be desired nor imagined. What, then, can be done?

Mr. Kennedy's suggestion is that Washington shift from Vietnamizing the war, a course which he believes only prolongs the war and extends the suffering of the people, to negotiating a settlement at Paris. He asks, in other words, that Mr. Nixon reverse his basic policy. To us, this is an unproductive suggestion: A refugee program in Saigon which depends on a political turnaround in Washington cannot offer refugees much succor. An alternative, though not a very satisfactory one, is indicated by the release of the GAO report, part of Senator Kennedy's compassionate five-year effort to shine a spotlight on the refugees' customary concealed plight. He hopes to shame Saigon and Washington into caring better and more for the broken people of South Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Modern Crimindity

[The kidnapping was] especially shocking because it struck the diplomatic representative of a country with whom we never had any kind of problem, Switzerland—the classic of neutralism, tolerance, and respect for human rights. The Brazilian people anxiously await the development of events, but they have full confidence in the action of the authorities.

—From *Ultima Hora* (Rio de Janeiro).

For the first time a Swiss diplomat has fallen victim to a kind of modern criminality which seems to flourish most luxuriantly in Latin America. The following would seem to be part of the background of the case: Two urban guerrillas, both determined opponents of the present military regime in Brazil, turned up in Geneva in November to testify before the International Jurists Commission about "conditions in Brazil." At that time, shortly after the hijacking of a Swissair jet by Palestinian guerrillas, they also issued public statements justifying kidnapping and airliner hijacking as tools of political struggle. Such an attitude leads inevitably to an escalation of violence.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The SST Decision

The historic vote by the United States Senate against further support for Boeing's supersonic transport has far-reaching implications, not least for Britain. It is at once a clear sign of the astonishing swing in American attitudes on environmental matters and of a new determination not to let short-term technological or economic arguments win every time against longer-term considerations. The Senate has turned down the aircraft despite 12 percent unemployment in Seattle, the home of Boeing, and predictions that it built it would boost the economy by \$21 billion. It was, therefore, a brave decision. [But] the vote could hardly come at a more awkward time for Britain. Having withdrawn from the European and British Aircraft Corporation Airbus projects, the government has made the whole future of the aircraft industry depend on a decision on Concorde. Our entire aircraft policy, already confused, has now become a sad mess that the government cannot control; more radical thinking than ever is now called for.

—From the *Observer* (London).

Letters

Exotic Film Finds

I see in today's *Herald Tribune* (Dec. 3) that "the first international exotic film festival opens in San Francisco." For what it is worth, the first international exotic film festival took place last week in Amsterdam (Nov. 26-29).

JASPER JAMES.
Amsterdam.

Myth-Making

A marvel of our time is the penchant of literate people for myths. I refer to your Nov. 26 editorial from *The New York Times*, "The Pope and Population." I presume *The Times* editorialist is literate; it's evident that he lives in the world of myth. Clearly he believes that the Pope is pro-population-expansion.

Can't the man read? Has he ever read that the Pope has called for population growth? Where? Didn't he read Humanae Vitae, which, while repudiating contraception, approved the principle of population control?

The ascertainable fact is the Pope's insistent support of sexual usage according to rational control. The contraceptive nists are insistently for sexual license with birth control. They're reaping a harvest of abortions and the spillover of sex culture. Unable or unwilling to see themselves in the mirror, they

live in the myth world of Pope-population-preaching—a kind of comfortable self-encapsulation. JOSEPH B. SCHUYLER, S. J., Associate Professor, University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Non-Believer

It is extremely uncommittal for Pope Paul VI to go around telling everybody that atheism poses one of the greatest threats to humanity. I have been an atheist since I reached the age of reason, and it hasn't done me much harm. Moreover, it is more economical to be an atheist than, for example, a Roman Catholic. We don't have to hire private chaplains to send people all over the world slandering people of other philosophical beliefs.

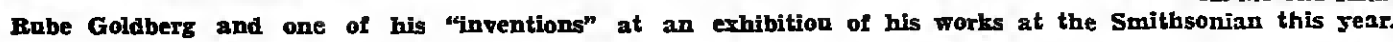
G. CLAY OTTO,
Roquebrune, France.

John Snyder's Job

That was an excellent report by Grace Wing Bohné (Dec. 5-6) on the French-made duplicate Liberty bells. One slight correction, however, for the record: John W. Snyder never was Secretary of State. President Harry S. Truman did appoint old Missouri crony Snyder his second Secretary of the Treasury.

STEPHEN LAIRD,
Paris.

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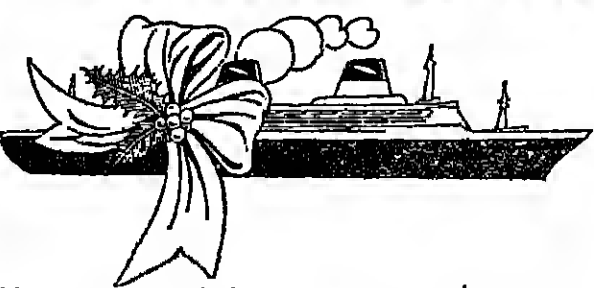
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FRANCE

Paris Theater Strindberg's 'Dream Play': A Long Overdue Triumph

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 8.—With Raymond Rouleau's production of "The Dream Play" in Maurice Clavel's adaptation, "Le Songe," Strindberg makes his entry into the House of Molière.

As the great Swedish author has been dead for 58 years and as Antoine risked his plays on the boards of the Théâtre Libre in the early '90s, official French recognition is somewhat overdue. Perhaps to excuse the long neglect of one of the century's most influential dramatists, the Comédie-Française is providing an exquisite staging of one of his masterpieces.

As with all great dramas, "The Dream Play" is open to multiple interpretation, philosophical and theatrical. Last spring it received a staging of utmost simplicity, almost Spartan severity, from Ingmar Bergman at the studio playhouse of the Royal Stockholm Theater. Naked, so to speak, its heavy shadow.

At the Comédie-Française it is pictorially enriched by subtle atmospheric decor (the cobblestoned streets of the 19th century city of the North, the opera house with its Swedish haroque facade, the seashore scene with its violet sky and the ladies clad in their pastel Sunday finery (a Monet vision), the soft, evocative lighting effects. It is a production to delight the eye and stir curious nostalgia, but the play is still the thing.

Terrible Truths
In this bitter fable of the goddess Indra who descends from the heavens to investigate and experience the lot of mortals, Strindberg is supreme. His art is inimitable, containing an element of wizardry. Dark magic rather than dramatic persuasion, Casting dreamlike enchantment, he seems to command the spectator as a hypnotist commands his subject. He beckons and one enters an eerie realm where terrible truths are told.

For the convincing performance of such a staggering play, a brilliant company is demanded, and at the Comédie-Française, under Rouleau's

sympathetic direction, the masterpiece is ably served with Claude Winter as the inspecting immortal, with Jacques Toja as the poet, with Jean Placé as the advocate, with Georges Descrières as the officer, with Michel Aumont as the father, with Denise Gence as the conch, with Georges Amiel as the blind man and with Georges Chamaret, Michel Eychenne, François Chammade and Simone Bize as the pompous deans of hollow learning.

Strindberg, after an unconscionable delay, arrives at the Comédie-Française in triumph. Strindberg has been the siren to most of his followers, luring them onto the jagged rocks of imitation by his tempting example. Shaw sought to write a dream play in "Heartbreak House," O'Neill in "The Great God Brown," O'Casey in "Red Roses for Me" and Hauptmann in "And Pippa Dances." But the strange spell of the splendid original has not been captured in its full strength by any of them. Its symbols, too, have proved irresistible. Its glazier with a windophone on his back became a permanent part of Cocteau's mythology and A.A. Milne borrowed its sinister door which conceals the secret of death.

"The Dream Play" has the anxiety and the urgency of the nightmare. Its characters and its circumstances are set forth in fleeting flashes, but make indelible impressions. There is the officer who waits everlastingly before a stage door for his beloved who never appears.

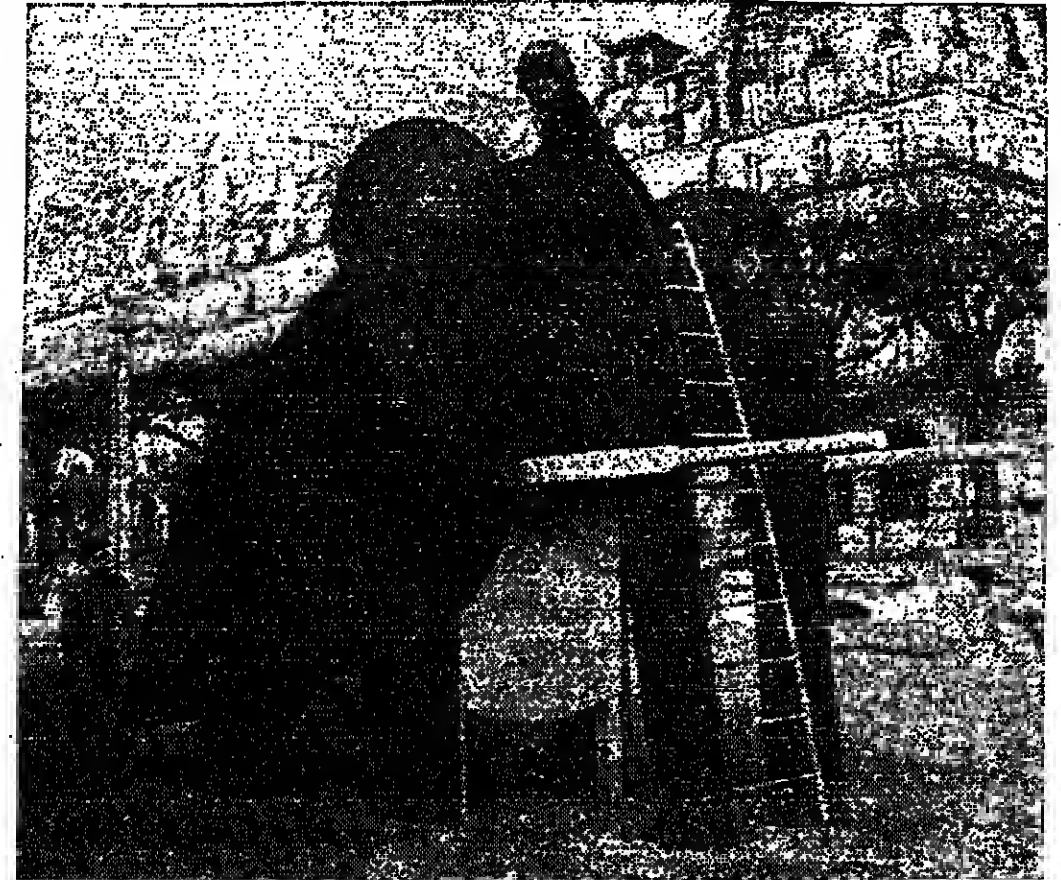
The years pass and the gallant, like his hopeless hope survives. There is the blind man who is refused pity because he is wealthy, the family in which grinding poverty turns love to hate, the schoolmaster with his senseless logic, the angry dispute of Theology, Philosophy, the Law and Science. "The Dream Play" presents the panorama of the human condition as tragic farce, but it is tragic farce written by a mystic poet.

Pierre Cardin decided about a year ago to add theatrical production to his activities. He announced that he would transform the Théâtre des Ambassadeurs into a modern theater, the building which would also contain an art gallery and a studio playhouse to be renamed Espace Pierre Cardin. There, he informed the public, he would present a new play starring Jeanne Moreau. Last Thursday evening an anxious invited crowd hurried to see what was what.

Cardin, alas, has disappointed us on all scores. He has turned the former red-and-gold salé of the Ambassadeurs into something resembling the engine room of an ocean liner and a place about as appealing to the theatergoer. He has torn out the comfortable seats and put in lines of black-and-white leather sofas. Since they have no armrests, your neighbor, who is inevitably someone of the tonnage of Patty Arbuckle, is apt to be half in your lap for most of the evening.

Instead of a new play he has placed on the stage of his streamlined boiler factory the most unattractive hodgepodge constituting the most intolerable hour and a half to be endured in any Paris hall. As for Jeanne Moreau, she is conspicuous by her absence and one suspects that she had a glance at the script, if there is a script.

The performance of this *Fête musicale*, baptized "Je Pus Cet Enfant-là" and reputed to be based on the writings of Roger Vitrac, may be politely described as amateur night at its worst and most pretentious. There is some abominable crooning, some commonplace dancing of the rock gyrations variety and the acting is immune from criticism because it is non-existent.



CHILD'S PLAY—This geometric elephant is part of an experiment in putting art into everyday life. The elephant, actually a children's slide, is one of several games for youngsters, composed of artistic elements, that are now installed in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, as a practical illustration of the theme of a Les Halles exhibition on "Communal Space—Signs and Furnishings."

Where Smorgasbord Is Smörgasbord

By Jan Sjöby

LJUNGBYED, Sweden.—The classic Swedish smörgasbord may be found in places like New York and Paris, along with such culinary experiences as the "Chinese smörgasbord" and the "Mexican smörgasbord." But the real smörgasbord is becoming increasingly scarce in this country where cost-conscious Swedes and their calorie-counting wives tend to stick to lean meat and a salad, possibly preceded by marinated herring.

Yet, there are a few bastions left. One of the strongest is the Spaangen Inn, some 60 miles north of Malmö in southernmost Sweden, near the town of Ljunghed.

The place opened as a roadside tavern in 1846. Twelve years later it was licensed as an inn, duty-bound to maintain rooms and relay horses for the king's messengers and other travelers.

There are still rooms to be had, 30 to be exact. But it may be hard to round up a relay horse. "To make up for that," explains Preben Pedersen, the Danish-born proprietor, "we have a parking lot for 100 cars."

At Christmas time, the parking lot is needed, especially with Christmas on its way. The regular smörgasbord at the Spaangen is impressive; the yuletide smörgasbord—the yuletide—is staggering.

There are 169 items on a giant buffet table, ranging from the obligatory marinated herring (12 varieties, including Danish-inspired "cured" herring) to smarrmar (hot snacks) to cheeses (12 varieties) to sweets and fruits.

Smörgasbord browsing is somewhat of a ceremony with the Swedes. The meal invariably starts with pickled herring and a touch of Skane or Remat aquavit ("water of life").

"Herring, live or pickled," explained a happy browser, "needs a liquid environment."

You proceed to smoked salmon, cured salmon and smoked eel; then to ham (six types from "smarrmar" to "mustard-dipped") to sausages and cold roast beef; to smoked venison and smoked reindeer file.

If in doubt about the proper sequence, check with the table captain. He will put you on the right track.

The Warm Table
After the cold table, the guest is supposed to proceed to the warm table for gratin, ragouts, stews, pork-stuffed pancakes, fried eel and Swedish meatballs.

The yuletide, naturally, includes Christmas specialties like *risgrädd* (rice porridge), *dopp* (system of bread dunked in bouillon) and *ställe* (cured dried stockfish). There are all-

Dining Out In Sweden

year standards too, for instance *nytt-l-panna* (a kind of hash but more so) and regional specialties like *kroppkakor* (potato paté of a type originally developed on the Baltic island of Oland).

Anyone able to move beyond the warm table is welcome at yet another table, featuring 25 varieties of desserts—gingerbread, hazelnuts, dates, figs, grapes, oranges, popcorn, cheese buns.

In the good old days before the bathroom scale and the measuring tape, the classic smörgasbord was something simply to whet your appetite. In the austere 20th century, it is considered a meal.

The smörgasbord at Spaangen is likely to be a meal to tell one's grandchildren about.

Regular Meals

If the sight of the smörgasbord is too overwhelming, you may order a regular meal from the à la carte menu or the carte du jour. This latter usually means a choice between hors d'œuvre such as cold boiled salmon with dill-flavored mayonnaise or the shellfish tray, followed by a main course of barbecued file of beef or fried

turkey with red cabbage and greens.

The wine list is as impressive as the smörgasbord, ranging from Bordeaux vintages like Château Haut Brion 1945 and Margaux 1934, through such Rhine and Moselle as Ex-broker Maxime Späth and Bernkasteler und Schwarzen 1959, to the inexpensive Turkish Beyaz. Wine is comparatively cheap in Sweden (a jug of Beyaz will run about \$2.50) but a bottle of Château d'Yquem 1950 will set you back something like \$38.

Spaangen Inn became known all over Scandinavia in the 1940s when a Swedish film company produced "Kalle på Spaangen" with the late superstar Edvard Persson in the title role as innkeeper at the Spaangen. The exterior was shot on location. The lead tune of the film is still current on Swedish and Danish radio.

Every Scandinavian knows about Spaangen but most of them believe that the old inn is a figment of a filmmaker's fantasy. It isn't.

Spaangen. Gåstgärdsgård, Ljunghed, Sweden. Phone 0435/400 04. A meal with drinks, \$10.

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Payments Still Show Surplus, U.K. Reports

Strike-Boosted Deficit On Trade Books Offset

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Britain's balance of payments remained in surplus in the third 1970 quarter by \$73 million (\$175.2 million), the Treasury said today.

A \$68 million deficit on visible trade, partly caused by the July dock strike, was easily wiped out by a \$139 million surplus on "invisible" earnings from shipping, banking, insurance, tourism and the like.

In the first three quarters of 1970 Britain has racked up a current account surplus of \$405 million (\$972 million), compared with a \$242 million surplus last year at this time and a \$410 million surplus for the whole of 1969. In 1969, there was a \$216 million deficit.

A massive currency inflow in the first and second quarters of this year was reversed in the third quarter to a net outflow of \$209 million, but over the first three 1970 quarters there has been a total currency inflow of \$940 million.

British private investment overseas, at \$208 million was well up on the previous two quarters, although part of the increase was financed by higher foreign currency borrowing and also included a large transaction involving an exchange of shares with overseas residents.

The latter was the Plessey Ltd. electronics group taking over the U.S. Alloy Unilimited.

The Treasury said the present estimates are that invisible earnings are running at an average of \$150 million a quarter so far this year and a turn-down in the surplus on shipping transactions in the third quarter was partly caused by soaring tanker freight rates. Payments to foreign shipowners increased faster than those received by British tankers.

Wholesale Price Drop
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The U.S. wholesale price index declined a revised 0.1 percent in November, compared with an earlier-reported 0.5 percent drop, on both the seasonally-adjusted and the crude basis, the Labor Department reported today.

These compared with a 0.2 percent seasonally-adjusted increase and a zero movement on the crude basis for October.



Hervé de Carmoy
PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Bank has named Hervé de Carmoy general manager for France, to succeed Robert S. Shaw, who returns to the New York office in charge of operations and personal administration.

Former manager of product and distributor sales and international sales division, William G. Foster has been named manager-Europe sales operation, for General Electric, with offices in Geneva.

International Union Unit Hits British Labor Relations Bill

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today denounced Britain's proposed industrial relations bill as "clearly an attack by the British government on the ordinary exercise of trade union functions."

The executive board of the Brussels-based ICFTU—the world's biggest non-Communist labor organization—added in a unanimous resolution that the Conservative government did not understand the real requirements of industrial relations.

It warned that the bill's approach "could only be disruptive."

Offers Help
BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The ICFTU offered help today to Britain's Trade Union Congress (TUC) in fighting the legislation. The industrial relations bill

2d Fed Official Urges Policy Extras

Ziegler Finds No Conflict With Fed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The White House said today that there was no conflict between President Nixon's economic policies and those outlined in a speech last night by Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman.

Ronald Ziegler, White House press secretary, noted that Mr. Burns had expressed the hope that every American would support President Nixon's stern call for wage and price restraint.

He emphasized that Mr. Burns' other proposals were "additional steps" that could be taken only if the President's policies do not get results.

"I would not say we are considering additional steps," Mr. Ziegler said.

While it has seemed reasonable and essential for monetary policy to encourage moderate business expansion, Mr. Hayes said, there is no assurance that such a policy will be consistent with checking the "deeply imbedded" inflation or that it will keep unemployment within "politically tolerable limits."

"We aren't yet victoriously winning in the test of monetary and fiscal policy," Mr. Hayes added. "It isn't surprising that there are increasing calls for further government efforts to exert direct influence on wages and prices."

The Budget Outlook
Mr. Hayes also expressed anxiety about the probable relationship between federal spending and revenue during the next several years.

Noting "real hazards" in placing excessive emphasis on the "full employment" budget concept, he said:

Norway Imposes Price Freeze, Pay Hike Curb
OSLO, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The Norwegian government tonight imposed a freeze on prices effective immediately, in a series of measures to fight inflation.

The measures also include a ban on pay rises outside wage contracts, further credit curbs and a cut in government building programs.

Denmark and Sweden froze prices in early October.

Burns Says Fed Will Not Feed Inflation

Commitment to Nixon Not New, He Argues

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns said today the Fed "will not release forces leading to a new wave of inflation."

President Nixon's statement Friday that he had received a commitment from Mr. Burns that the Fed would "provide fully for the increasing monetary needs for the economy" did not, Mr. Burns said, "represent a new position."

"This is what I told the Senate upon my confirmation," he said. "In becoming chairman, I did not assume the task or the burden of the Federal Reserve to subject the country to a new wave of inflation," he added.

The Central Banker
Asked about what steps the Fed might take, Mr. Burns replied, "A central banker never announces his moves to advance."

He said President Nixon has "put forth a program and let's see if it works. The President has put forth a warning and let's see how it is listened to."

Mr. Burns repeated the steps to help slow inflation which he called for in a speech here last night. He emphasized that his recommended price and wage review board would not have mandatory powers and that it was a "standby proposal."

Inflation Seen
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., said today a more or less simultaneous easing of both fiscal and monetary policy would mean a larger budget deficit in fiscal 1972 than in fiscal 1971 and would be inflationary.

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimated that if Congress approves a 5 percent increase in Social Security benefits, the fiscal 1971 "unified" budget deficit will be \$15 billion. If Congress approves a 10 percent increase, it will go to \$18 billion, he said.

It was the first time Rep. Mills has broken down his estimates based on Congressional action. The House has approved the 5 percent benefit increase; the Senate Finance Committee, a 10 percent hike.

On a "federal funds" basis—without using federal trust fund surpluses—Rep. Mills forecast a fiscal 1971 budget deficit of \$23 billion to \$24 billion.

"There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee members when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

Prices in N.Y. Stumble In Try for 13th Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters).

Traders were unable to turn the New York Stock Exchange's 12-session advance into 13 today as the list finished lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 3.56 at 815.10. The broader-based NYSE index slipped 0.24 to 48.70. Advances trailed declines by a 5-to-3 margin and volume, at 14.3 million shares, was the lightest in more than a week. Yesterday's turnover totaled 15.53 million shares.

Analysts tended to agree that the factors preventing the market from advancing a 13th consecutive session were technical.

They noted that an advance of more than 60 points in the Dow Industrials over the past two weeks and the sharp gains in the general market indicated that a consolidation, minor though it may be, was necessary.

Volume Contracts
Today's contracted volume, they said, was more evidence that the market is currently in a "bullish phase." During such a phase, they said, consolidations are normally rather feeble on relatively light volume.

Royal Dutch Petroleum topped the active list finishing at 43 3/4, off one. Salomon Brothers crossed 188.800 shares of Royal Dutch at 44, off 3/4.

Royal Dutch was recommended by a major advisory service as one of "ten stocks for action in 1971."

Zapata Normes Ships
Zapata Normes, which today reported lower profits, was also recommended by the service and the offshore drilling company fell 5/8 to 25 3/4.

Xerox was actively traded and closed off 1 at 89 1/2. Oppenheimer crossed a 117,100-share block of Xerox at 89 1/2, off 1 1/4.

Fannie Mae was actively traded and closed down 1 1/2 at 62 5/8. General Motors, which was strong yesterday, lost 2 1/8 at 77 7/8. Ford eased 3/8 to 54 1/4 and Chrysler lost 3/4 to 28 5/8.

Amsted Industries forecast sharply lower first quarter results. The stock fell 1 7/8 to 29.

TWA Buys Trend
Trans World Airlines bucked the market and moved ahead 1 3/8 to 12 3/4, after losing 1 yesterday after news that company officials plan to meet this afternoon with the line's major lenders.

Other airline stocks were little changed. Max Factor, which traded as Canadian, U.K.

Firms Find Gas
LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Canada's Home Oil Co., British Petroleum, and the U.K. state-owned Gas Council today announced the discovery of more natural gas in Yorkshire, northeast England.

The new find is at Malton, about 12 miles from where Home and its associates made a big gas strike four years ago. Plant and pipelines to handle output from the original Locketon find are nearing completion.

A joint statement said the new field had a potential output of 21.8 million cubic feet daily during tests but more testing was necessary before the full commercial importance of the discovery would be known.

G&W Profit Dips; Revenue Up in Quarter

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuters).

Gulf & Western Industries reported today a 4 percent slide in first-quarter earnings and a revenue gain of just under 1 percent.

G&W chairman David N. Judelson said four of the firm's 11 operating groups showed earnings drops for the quarter. Industrial products and systems groups felt the impact of a generally sluggish economy.

Valley's Steak Houses was active and down 1 1/4 to 13 3/4. Campbell Soup terminated a plan to acquire Valle's.

Official Quits; Shipyard's Fate in Doubt

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The future of Northern Ireland's biggest employer, the giant Harland and Wolff shipyard, hung in the balance tonight as its chairman resigned and its unions appeared still opposed to foreign ownership.

Joseph Edwards quit tonight in a protest against the government's apparent slowness in deciding the yard's future.

Mr. Edwards said he could not continue "unless I have full authority to proceed immediately with reorganization problems. He said the company was suffering 'untold harm' as long as these problems were not solved.

Meanwhile, union representatives at the shipyard met here with Norwegian shipping magnate Fred Olsen, who is interested in acquiring control.

Before the meeting, Andy Barr, head of unions at the yard, said: "We do not want foreign ownership. If the yard falls into foreign hands the prospect of industrial action cannot be ruled out."

After the meeting, a union spokesman said: "We have not decided on our line of thinking on this matter."

The present management of the Harland and Wolff yard, which lost \$4 million (\$9.5 million) last year, has been interested in keeping control of it.

Also reported interested are Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, who already owns 26 percent of its shares, and the Swan Hunter shipbuilding group.

The yard employs 9,000 men in Belfast and is considered vital to Northern Ireland's economy.

Confidential Report on Market Impact

SEC Spots Potential Harm in 'Hedge Funds'

By Paul E. Steiger

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—A large number of private investment partnerships, their transactions largely secret, have a tremendous potential for unduly influencing stock prices, according to a still-confidential report to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by the Los Angeles Times, shows that many of these partnerships bring together leading brokerage house investors and executives of major corporations who then have the power to exploit inside information.

It was prepared by the SEC staff and presented to the commission in February. Its contents are expected to be released in a few weeks as part of the SEC's study of institutional investors and their effect on the market.

No Accusations
The report itself makes no accusations that laws were violated. But it details examples of what it calls "conflicts of interest" and "potential improprieties" arising from the use of these investment partnerships—many of them involving some of the nation's best-known corporations, brokerage firms, banks and mutual funds.

In some of these cases, the report states, the SEC staff has launched a further investigation to see if laws were violated. But even if none were, the report adds, the findings themselves clearly demonstrate the need for expanded disclosure provisions and new regulations to protect the public investor.

A subsequent staff document is to contain findings and recommendations for new regulations.

The SEC division of trading and markets staff focused on the 36 biggest of 150 registered investment partnerships—commonly known as "hedge funds." The 28 had assets totaling over \$1 billion, ranging individually from \$12 million to \$118 million.

But their potential market influence extended well beyond their assets alone, the SEC study says.

Corporate Links
For example, the funds' partners included officers, directors, or principal stockholders of at least 235 corporations. This means the funds had potential access to a vast store of "inside" information about these companies.

Was such information passed and acted upon? The SEC staff notes that in October, 1968, no less than 12 of the 28 funds bought, sold or held stock in companies in which one of their partners was an insider. In some of these cases the report says there was an "indica-

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Consider—Mexican investments are backed by the prestige and strength of a banking system in which there has been no default to the public for over 40 years.

* Excerpt from a 1968 U.S. Commerce Department study of Mexico: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years."

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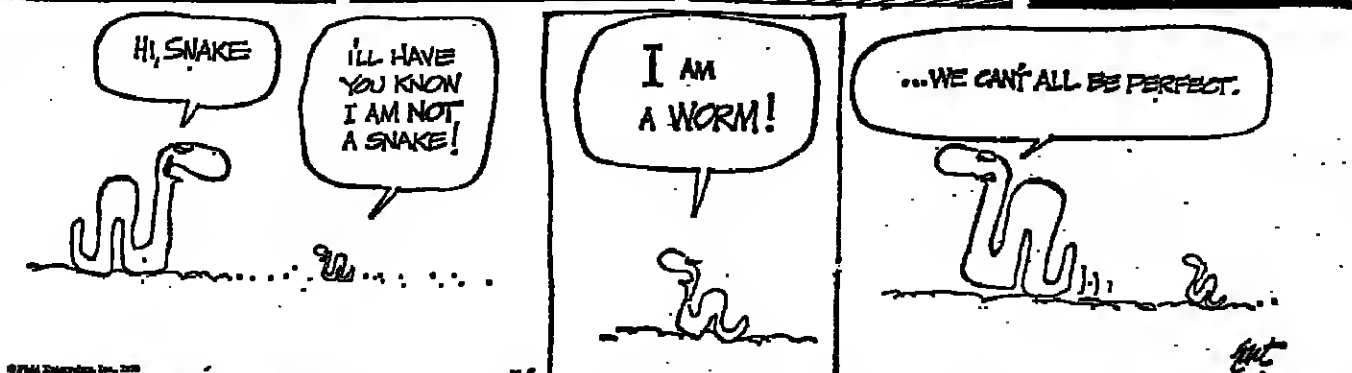
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PEANUTS



R.C.



EIL ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



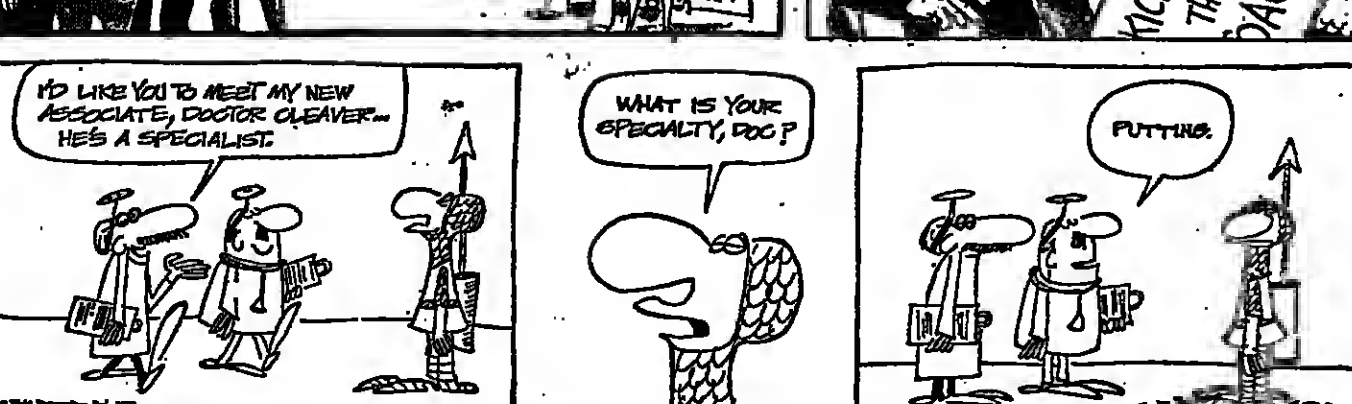
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In any duplicate game, the diagramed deal would produce varied results, for it presents problems in bidding, play and defense. If North chooses a one no-trump opening—slightly eccentric when holding a strong five-card spade suit—he is likely to play in three no-trump, which depends on the opening lead.

North runs nine tricks quickly if East makes the routine lead of a low diamond, but he will go down two immediately if East plays his top diamonds, relying on his heart ace for entry purposes.

After a normal opening of one spade, the partnership should discover that diamonds are a weak spot for no-trump purposes. If four spades is reached, the contract should fall if three rounds of diamonds force North to ruff, for he cannot afford to draw trumps. His best chance is to play hearts quickly, but East can counter by ducking one and giving his partner a ruff if the suit is continued.

NORTH (D)
♠ A Q 7 4
♥ K J 3
♦ 10
♣ K 5 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 6 5
♥ 5 2
♦ J 3 4
♣ J 5 4

EAST
♠ 8 3
♥ A 8 7 4
♦ A K 5 3
♣ 10 9

SOUTH
♠ K 2
♥ Q J 9 8
♦ Q 7 5 2
♣ A Q 7 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1♠ 2♦ 2♥ Pass
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the diamond four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINSH
KAWTE
DIRAUM
RUPPEA

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: PUPIL BRAVE MARROW ADVICE
Answer: This night's gross is a jaw-ward—A BUMPER CROP

BOOKS

QB VII

By Leon Uris. Doubleday. 504 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LEON Uris's latest novel, "QB VII," does serve a purpose. It seems to me. It is so understanding. One can read it while engaged in activities that demand less than one's complete attention—activities like sky-writing or climbing the Matter-horn. Conversely, if one wants to sit down with the book in a quiet room, it acts as a kind of ballet to mental activity: One can read it and simultaneously work out tables of actuarial statistics, or contemplate the deterioration of the Japanese environment, or from out the snags in Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason." However one reads it, "QB VII" induces tranquility, because a mind absorbed is a body at rest. The question is: How does Leon Uris do it? How does he manage to make so few demands on us in 500 pages? There is art to it. Mr. Uris explains part of the secret about a quarter of the way into "QB VII"—which, by the way, stands for Queen's Bench Courtroom Number Seven, and is, when it eventually gets down to business, a courtroom drama of sorts. Uris's hero is a writer, you see, and he knows a thing or two about writing novels. "And the key trick that few novelists know," Uris explains to us through the lips of David Shawcross, "an editor of near legendary proportions running what was tantamount to a one-man house." The key trick is that a novelist must know what his last chapter is going to say and one way or another work toward that last chapter. Too many writers start with a good idea and carry it through the first chapters, then fall apart because they had no idea where the top of the mountain was in the first place.

Now I'm not sure we should take that without a few grains of salt. After all, Charles Bovary's death in "Madame Bovary" and Hans Castorp's disappearance on the battlefield in "The Magic Mountain" and Dick Diver's reappearance in "Tender Is the Night" are not precisely the tops of the mountains of those novels, although they are undeniably nice touches. But never mind about all that; it's pretty clear that "the key trick" works all sorts of magic for Leon Uris. For one thing, having his last chapter clearly in view keeps Mr. Uris's mind (and ours) off the problem of language, which can be distracting sometimes to a novelist who stops to think about it. Where writers who don't know how their novels are going to turn out sometimes start fiddling with the meanings of words, Mr. Uris is always satisfied with what first came to mind, as well as with what probably never got there at all. Thus, he is free to write that editors are of "legendary proportions" (the size of Polyphemus), one assumes, he means that "there were gray hairs in his head now. He had put them there with his own

paint brush of misery"; the "his nostril was pelted with the odor of slabs of freshly pressed rubber, pepper, and sacks of dung collected from the cave by the ingenious Chinese and sold as fertilizer"; and so forth. (At least I hope that these were the words that came first to Mr. Uris's mind; Heaven forbid, they should have been, when came second to his mind.)

For another thing, with his plot so carefully mapped out, Mr. Uris need never worry about his characters assuming independent life and taking his story away from him. And they never do; they are humbly obedient to his purpose throughout. Thus Adam Kelno is a miserable drunkard tied to his wife's hair gray in one chapter, and a sober, up, dedicated doctor being knighted by a queen in the next. Thus Adam Kelno can make his prestigious switch from burnt-out Hollywood hack to "a Jew" who "wants to write about Jews."

Thus Mr. Uris has all the space in the world to tell us how much he disapproves of American taxi-drivers and experimental literature, the breakdown of the Chicago police, pollution and Judge John Hoffman. Fortunately, he does do us the favor of giving his characters different names, as we can tell them apart—except when they get bunched up in scenes together.

But best of all, by knowing his aims Mr. Uris keeps his story from degenerating into a real conflict. Oh, he tries to fool us for a while there by pretending that the Polish doctor, Adam Kelno, had humanitarian reasons for removing the ovaries and testicles of Jewish inmates in the Jadwiga concentration camp. But we know, we somehow know, that what Abe Cadly writes "The Holocaust" describing Dr. Kelno as a collaborator with the Nazis and Dr. Kelno sues Cadly for libel, and the case becomes the most important in English judicial history—we somehow know, who's going to win. And believe you me, that little scene in which Dr. Kelno, apropos of absolutely nothing, reveals how he hated his father's gentils, how "if I had my way I'd take a rock and smash his testicles. I'd cut them off with a knife,"—that scene doesn't exactly obscure the awful truth of the ending.

"The trouble is: Knowing all along with Mr. Uris where "QB VII" is headed in its final chapter, what are we as readers supposed to do for entertainment in the meantime? That's what I was trying to explain when I said the book was so relaxing. You can do anything you like while reading it. In fact, you needn't even bother to read it at all.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Space mission
7 Carousal
11 Presidential name
14 Contended
15 Type of falcon: Var.
17 Wild
18 Swiss Alpine region
19 "Back to you!"
20 Spanish linen fabric
21 Brazilian macaws
22 Goddess of slava
23 Jota
24 Moro chief in P. I.
25 Russian rocket ports
29 St. Downing
36 Gave the go-ahead
31 Humane group: Abbr.
32 Legendary Gaelic hero
34 Gum
35 Can. province: Sp.
36 Conversation: Sp.

41 Storage space
44 Rainy-day account
46 Nautical term
48 Faked blow
49 Alamos
50 What she wants, she gets
51 Cal Tech, for one: Abbr.
52 Low rating
54 Late risers
56 Kind of tiger
59 Offer for thoughts
60 Cambridge tutor
61 Hebrew lyre
62 Crack-troop headgear

DOWN

1 W.W. II. Giers: Abbr.
2 Prepares fruit for shipment
3 Female blinderhorse
4 San. Chispa
5 Camera part
6 Pindar's forte
7 Portuguese city
8 Focuses a light
9 Make-up
10 Ending for law or saw

11 Noah's landfill
12 Double, as a least
13 a sour note
16 Flower, for short
20 Fuel-wood
22 Behold, in Italy
23 Earmarkers
26 Mother of Hermes
27 Exams
28 Scrawny animal
32 Young whale
33 French channel port
36 Unaware of
37 New England food staples
39 Put — (stop)
40 Power
41 Story-telling song
42 Port of Fantasy
43 "His wife could eat —"
45 Slangy word for face
47 W.W. II. mil. woman
52 Pepper, in Rome
53 Unique guy
55 Hiss
56 Old Persian title
57 Belgian river

Opinion

